

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM.

NEW SERIES—No 41.—VOL. 2.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world: News from all nations, lumbering at his back.

LEXINGTON, Ky. FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, 1825.

SPECIES IN ADVANCE.

[Vol. XXXIX]



## Agricultural.

**The Fig.**—The following paragraph, from the Warrenton, N. C. Reporter, contains information relative to the culture of this delicious fruit, which may be useful to many of our readers:

The Fig may be seen in perfection in more than one garden in Warrenton. It is a delicious fruit, wholesome and nutritious. The Fig, with us, grows upon a bush, which will be larger or smaller according to care or situation. Even here in a favourable year like the present, it begins to ripen before the peach, and continues to bear until frost. In Florida it becomes a tree, larger than the Damson. An intelligent gentleman from Georgia, observes, that there it comes to great perfection, and with the same, or perhaps, a little more attention, it might be brought to equal maturity here. It is a great bearer, but a slight frost not only destroys the young fruit and the leaves, but a large portion of the wood. A few fig bushes will afford enough for a family. Before the approach of frost, make of rails a pen around the bush and cover it well with straw; during the cold weather the straw will keep the tender limbs, and even the young fruit of the Fig from injury.

In the Spring, after all danger from frost is over, remove the covering—the little fruit will immediately begin to grow, and before the expiration of the month of June, and from then to October you will be sure to have that *sacred fruit* which our Heavenly Father planted in Paradise, as fine as the Fig of Judea.

**The Peach.**—We believe it is generally admitted that the peach is one of the best fruits that our country produces.—In former years the peach was produced in great plenty in some of the northern states, and it is but a few years since that our markets were plentifully supplied and in great variety, by those which were raised in the vicinity of this city. From some cause most of the trees in this part of the country have perished, and for some time past we have been indebted for a supply of peaches to Pennsylvania and Maryland.

It appears from an article in a southern paper that the preservation of the Peach Tree has excited the attention of the Agriculturalists, and caused an inquiry into the nature of the trees, and the manner in which it should be treated in order to preserve it. Three causes of its destruction are set forth—the first is the fly, secondly the breaking of the limbs, which causes it to decay—and thirdly the wounds it receives by the bursting of the bark from severe frosts in winter, and the injury of insects. The most general cause of decay is attributed to a worm which originates from a large fly resembling a common wasp. This fly is said to perforate the bark generally near the surface of the earth, where it is soft, and deposits an egg, which is done from the middle of July, through August and September. In August the worms assume the chrysalis state and in 8 or 10 days are transformed into flies, when they deposit, and in this way a round of transformation is kept up to prey upon the tree. It is in the worm state that the mischief is done; the animal flying upon the soft inner bark, the circulation of the sap is in consequence destroyed, and the tree eventually dies. Gum issuing out of the tree near the surface of the ground is said to be a sure sign that there are worms under the bark.

Dr. Tilton of Delaware, says the Peach tree should always be planted shallow with the soil raised about it—he recommends Eorsyth's method of heading down the tree a year or two after planting, and recommends tilling the ground in orchards for some years after setting them out to insure their rapid growth. Among the causes of the death of the Peach tree, he mentions a little beetle called *curculio*, about the size of a pea bug, which punctures the fruit and causes it to fall off before it is ripe. He recommends that hogs should be suffered to run at large in orchards, who eat all the fruit that falls, and thus destroy the insects in this fruit in their embryo state. The practice he has pursued is to draw the dirt from the root of the tree in the fall and pour boiling water on the root, and in the spring to return the earth to the tree in form of a hill. This practice destroys the wasp-like insect which perforates the bark near the surface. Richard Peters, of Pennsylvania, states that the worm which is deposited by the wasp in the soft bark near the ground is the most common destroyer of the peach trees. He says that after July the wasp ceases to pierce the bark and make its deposits. In August and September he removes the earth a few inches round the tree, and pours a quantity of boiling soap suds or hot water, beginning about a foot above the ground which kills the egg or worm lodged in the tender bark. He also bares his trees at the roots, and exposes them to the winter, a practice which he has followed twelve or fourteen years, and although he has lost several in this way still prefers it to any other treatment. When trees become sickly they are taken up to prevent them affecting healthy ones near them by some morbid effluvia. William Cox, of Burlington New Jersey, searches his trees at the root, the last of July and September, and on the 1st of October, opens the ground around the roots so as to leave a small basin which the ice and snow fill up in the winter, and effectually kill the worms. He recommends close pruning in the Peach tree. John

H. Corhe, of Virginia, states he has successfully used tobacco in the preservation of his peach trees. From four to six leaves is sufficient for a tree, which is bound round the body of the tree just at the surface of the earth, encircling, the part where the fly makes its deposit. The precaution must be taken before hatching, and should not be postponed later than the first of July. He also recommends the use of tobacco stalks to be thrown round the roots of the fruit trees.

If the above remedies should save a single tree of so fine a fruit as the Peach, we shall be amply paid for our trouble in condensing this article.

N. Y. Adv.

## FROM THE SCOTO GAZETTE.

**NEW POTATOES IN WINTER.**—Miss Anne Clegue, of Chester, who received the gold medal from the Society of Arts, for a method of producing New Potatoes throughout the winter, gives the following account of her process:

"I prepare a proper quantity of red sand rather of a loamy nature and mix it up with a portion of lime in powder, viz. about one-third, about 14 days before I use it. This soil is to be spread about three inches thick at the bottom of any old wooden box, or a very dry brick cellar floor—the cellar ought not to be exposed to the frost, nor yet too much confined from the air. I then procure a measure or two of large potatoes of a prior year's growth; the sort I prefer are the red apple potatoe, the pink eyes, or Mr Curwin's pur le potatoes—I set these on the soil whole, about three inches apart, with the crown on the principal eye to the soil in preference; but I put no soil over them.—The potatoes which I send you were produced from potatoes thus placed about the 20th of Sept. which allows from 10 to 12 weeks for their growth: they grew at the bottom of the old potatoes, and were attached to them—the old potatoes also threw out numerous sprouts or stalks with many potatoes growing on them; but these sprouts were killed by the intense frosts of 1814. The original potatoes for planting whole, for sets in September, should be such as were of perfect growth in October of the preceding year, and well preserved during the winter; the sprouts which shoot from them should be removed by the end of April, and those sprouts which will be from 6 to 26 inches long, may be planted, with all their fibres, in a garden for a first crop: about June 15, the potatoe sets may be stripped again, and the sprouts of the last produce thrown away as useless—at the end of September the original or seed potatoes is to be gently placed on the soil as before mentioned, for a Christmas crop.—At the end of 3 months at furthest, the old potatoes should be carefully twisted from the new ones, and the sprouts carefully taken off the old potatoe; the old potatoe is then to be placed on its bottom or side, on a fresh bed of soil prepared as before, and left to produce another crop from fresh eyes placed next the soil; as you are to observe that the old potatoes should not be set or placed twice on the same side, and you must take care at that time to remove the sprouts to prevent the moisture from rotting the old potatoes.

By the above method, I have had four crops of new potatoes from one potatoe, exclusive of those produced from the sprouts set in the garden in April and June, from which I obtained two crops of well grown potatoes in September and October, weighing from 10 to 12 ounces each. The crops were all very plentiful in proportion to the quantity planted; and the potatoes are remarkably well flavored, and may be kept longer without prejudice after gathering before dressed, then potatoes that grow in the natural ground.

## Miscellaneous.

The following maxims, or rules of action if strictly observed, go far to increase the happiness, or at least to diminish the inquietudes and miseries of life:—

Live constantly in the unshaken belief of the over ruling Providence of an infinitely wise and good as well as Almighty Being, and prize his favor above all things.

Observe, invariably, truth in your works, and integrity in your actions.

Accustom yourself to temperance, and be master of your passions.

Be not too much out of humor with the world, but remember, it is a world of God's creating, and however sadly it is marred by wickedness and folly, yet you have found in it more comforts than calamities, more civilities than affronts, more instances of kindness to you than of cruelty.

Try to spend your time usefully, both to yourself and others.

Never make an enemy, nor loose a friend unnecessarily.

Cultivate such an habitual cheerfulness of mind and evenness of temper, as not to be ruffled by trivial inconvenience and crosses.

Be ready to heal breaches in friendship, and to make up differences, and shun litigation yourself as much as possible—for he is an ill calculator who does not perceive that one amicable settlement is better than two law suits.

Be it rather your ambition to acquit yourself well in your proper station, than to rise above it.

Despise not small honest gains nor risk what you have on the delusive prospect of sudden riches. If you are in a comfortable thriving way, keep it, and abide in your own calling rather than run the chance of another.

In a word—mind to "use the world as not abusing it," and probably you will find as much comfort in it as is most fit for a frail being, who is merely journeying through it towards an immortal abode.

"Never believe more less propagate an ill report of your neighbour, without good evidence of its truth. Never listen to an infamous story handed to you by a man, who is the known enemy of the person defamed, or who is himself infamous for defaming his neighbors; or who is wont to sow discord among brethren and excite disturbances in society. Never utter the evil which you know, or suspect of an other, till you have an opportunity to expostulate with him. Never speak evil of an other while you are under the operation of envy and malevolence, but wait till your spirits are cooled down, that you may better judge, whether to utter or suppress

the matter. Never express the evil which you would say of your neighbor, in terms so strong, or in language which would convey an exaggerated idea of his conduct. Never throw out against a man broken hints and dark insinuations, which would leave the hearers to suspect any thing and every thing that ill nature can suggest. Never speak evil of your neighbor to his known enemy who wishes for an occasion of slander for he will certainly paint the image anew, and touch it off with bolder colors. In short never speak evil of a man, when your speaking may probably do much hurt, but cannot possibly do any good."

**Melancholly Accident.**—Yesterday afternoon between 3 and 4 o'clock, four of six new two-story brick houses on the south side of Reed street, tumbled down and are a heap of ruins. The carpenters were at work on the roof at the time, and had nearly completed the board covering. They were precipitated among the ruins. Before night seven men were dug out, six of whom were sent to the Hospital dreadfully mangled—the other man was seriously but not dangerously injured. It was not known that there were any other persons buried beneath the ruins. We did not learn the name of the master builders, nor what excuse they can offer for erecting buildings in so frail a manner.

## New York Merchantile

**On making Bone Glue.**—The French have of late years made a considerable quantity of glue from bones, which they consider as superior to the ordinary glue made from the skins of animals.

For the purpose of making this glue they use the refuse bones of the table-knife makers, and the skulls of oxen, from which the teeth have been extracted. These materials are soaked for about a week in water rendered very sour by the addition of a little spirit of salt; in which time they become quite flexible, and may be bent with ease. Being taken out of the acid, boiling water is poured on the bones, or rather glue, to separate any grease, and also the acid that adheres to it. The pieces of glue are then wiped, washed in cold water, and dried in the shade.

When this glue is to be used, it is boiled in water to the proper consistence.

There is a finer kind of bone glue made in the same manner from leg of mutton bones; which is used instead of isinglass by the French silk manufacturers.

The teeth extracted from the ox cheeks are sold to the apothecaries, who use them for the making of salt of hartshorn; as they yield a large quantity of the carbonate of ammonia, the scent of which resembles that of the true salt of hartshorn, and is free from the fetid odor of salt of bone.

*Id.*

A specimen of the electrical Eel has lately been examined by the Parisian savans. The greater number were satisfied with a single touch, and consequent shock, but one doctor, either urged by a greater zeal for science, or governed by a more insatiable curiosity, resolved to try the utmost extent of the animal's powers, and seized it with both hands; but had quickly reason to repent his temerity, for he immediately felt a rapidly repeated series of the most violent and successively increasing shocks, which forced him to leap about in a most extraordinary manner, and to utter the most piercing screams, from the agony that he felt; he then fell into convulsions, in consequence of which his muscles became violently contracted, or from some strange property in the fish, it became impossible to detach the animal from his grasp. In this situation he remained a considerable time, and would in all probability have expired under the agony of his sensations, if some of the persons present had not suggested the plunging of the hands in water, when the Eel immediately dropped off. The doctor has since been dangerously ill.

## FROM THE TRENTON EMPORIUM.

### DON'T BE DISCOURAGED.

If the outset of life things do not go so smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life in the prospect, appears smooth and level enough, but when we come to travel it we find it all up hill, and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it so, to our disappointment, if we have built on any other calculation. To endure what is to be endured with as much cheerfulness as possible—and to elbow our way as easily as we can through the great crowd, hoping little, yet striving for much, is perhaps the true plan. But

**Don't be discouraged,** if occasionally you slip down by the way, and your neighbours tread over you a little; in other words, don't let a failure or two dishearten you—accidents happen; miscalculations will sometimes be made; things will often turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in April, sometimes clouded and sometimes clear and favourable, and as it would be folly to despair of again seeing the sun, because to day is stormy, so it is unwise to sink into despondency, when fortune frowns, since, in the common course of things she may be surely expected to smile again. And again—

**Don't be discouraged** if you are deceived in the people of the world. It often happens that men wear borrowed characters, as well as borrowed clothes, and sometimes those who have long stood fair before the world, are very rotten at the core. From sources such as these you may be most unexpectedly deceived; but to those you must become used; if you are as most people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow gray, and you will learn to trust men cautiously, and examine their characters closely, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

**Don't be discouraged** under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience, than the opinions of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious; be frugal; be honest; deal in perfect kindness with all who come in your way, exercising a neighbourly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse, and if you do not prosper as rapidly as any of your neighbours, depend upon it you will be as happy.

OAKWOOD.

Three of the officers who were on board the *Bon Homme Richard*, under Paul Jones, when she captured the *Serapis*, are still living, viz. Com. then Lieut Dale, now resides in Philadelphia. Lieut Hall who is naval officer at Portsmouth, and is 83 years old, and Mr. Maryat, who was then a Midshipman, and was wounded in the battle, and now lives on the Santee Hills, in Carolina, the head of a respectable family. TRENTON EMP.

**MILTON.**—The manuscript work from the pen of this great man, which has been recently found, is on Theology, and from it the before uncredited fact is abundantly proved, that the great Poet "denied the divinity of Christ—rejected the Sabbath—and advocated polygamy."

**TURKISH BARBARITY.**—Under the date of Zaite, July 6, we observe the following article:—"A Martyr, from the Convent of the Virgin, on Mount Aracynthus, is become a subject of admiration to all the faithful here. The old man was conducted by the Turks to the tribunal of Kedschid Pacha, when being asked his name, he replied, Ambrose. Your country? The Monastery of the most holy Mother of God. Thy residence? These rocks since the destruction of the former by your soldiers and, in a short time, Heaven, I trust, he added; at the same time kissing the Cross which he carried with him. What have you done with the sacred vessels of your church? I have withdrawn them from the profanation of your soldiers. Where are they? That is a secret of conscience.—Tell! You may consume my limbs but my soul will be with God.—The torture was immediately applied, and the flesh torn from the old man's bones, yet not one syllable was heard to escape from his lips, except *Kyrie eleison*. (LORD have mercy upon me.) They drove sharpened reeds under the nails of his hands and feet. Still he glorified GOD, and prayed for his torturers, who at length fatigued, impaled him, and in that state suffered him to expire before the trenches of Missoloughi."

**HOW TO AVOID DYSENTERY.**—It will be perceived from another part of our paper, that the dysentery is making alarming ravages in several sections of our country; we have therefore thought that it would not be untimely to remind our readers of the rules which the celebrated Dr Rush recommends for the prevention of this disease. He advises that spices, and particularly Cayenne pepper, and the red peppers of our own country should be taken with our daily food. Mr Dewar, a British surgeon informs us that the French, while in Egypt frequently escaped the diseases of the country, by carrying pepper with them to eat with the fruits of the land. Purging physic should also occasionally be taken, as any medicine of a laxative nature, by preventing costiveness, act as a preservative from this disease. A militia captain in the year 1769, while stationed at Amboy, preserved his whole company from a dysentery which prevailed in the army, by giving each of them a purge of sea-salt; and some years afterwards saved his family and many of his neighbors from the same disease, by distributing among them a few pounds of purging salts. This disease was also prevented in an Academy at Bordentown, (N. J.) by giving molasses very plentifully to all the scholars, which had the effect of keeping their bowels in a laxative state.

Another rule to be observed is to avoid exposure to the dampness of the night air; and when necessarily exposed, the bowels should be more carefully protected than other parts of the body. The Egyptians, Mr Dewar tells us, for this purpose, tie a belt about their bowels, and with the happiest effect. These directions emanate from a high source and deserve serious consideration. The facts adduced are striking, and should induce others to adopt similar measures for the prevention of this destructive disease.—N. Y. Observer.

**To prevent Chinmen from taking fire.**—The perverting mortar (so called by masons) for plastering the inside of chimneys, mixed as it generally is with lime, sand and horse manure, made into mortar; let there be a pickle made of salt and water nearly as strong as that you use, with meat, and the mortar made with it instead of pure water—salt, sand and sea-water, where it can be had, will answer the same end to mix with the lime and horse manure. Chinmen plastered with this composition, on every damp rain, will prove moist and the soot will fall off without any inconvenience. This may be relied on and the expense is so trifling, no one should hesitate to do it, for it can do no harm at all events, and it may save houses and towns.—AM. FARMER.

A late Paris paper says that a wild man has lately been found in the midst of the woods and mountains of Harzwald, in Bohemia, who it is presumed must have been there from his infancy. He appears to be about thirty years of age, but cannot articulate a single word. He bellows or rather howls, his noise being like that of a dog. He runs on all-fours, and the moment he perceives a human being he climbs to the top of a tree like an ape, and jumps from branch to branch with surprising agility.—When he sees a bird or other game, he pursues it, almost always with success. He has been brought to Prague; but all attempts to tame him have been fruitless. Indeed, he appears incapable of acquiring the habits of civilized life.

[SCOTO GAZETTE.]

It has already been stated in the Colombian papers, (says the Baltimore Patriot) that two attempts had been made to assassinate the Liberator Bolivar. A letter from Bogota, published in a London Journal, says that this friend of mankind had escaped the dagger of the assassin, which had been raised against him, no less than seven or eight times. In the recent secret murder at Lima, of Mr. Montegudo, it was ascertained, upon examining the body, that he had been stabbed with a sharp instrument. This led to the examination of all the cutters in the city, when one of them stated that he had sharpened two poniards at the request of a negro, with whose name he was unacquainted, but that he should know him if he saw him again. A proclamation (continues the writer) was immediately issued, ordering a general enlistment for the army, but excepting all slaves and black men. It was a trap laid for them as necessary for the service of the city; to which effect they were ordered to call for a bill of exception at the office of the adjutant general. They presented themselves accordingly, and the cutter, who was concealed, easily knew the owner of the two poniards, who having been suddenly grasped, as the murderer of M. Montegudo, and asked where the two poniards were, answered by confessing his guilt, and producing one of the two; he added that as he could not have been discovered but by the decree of Providence, he would declare that he had been seduced to that crime by the governor of the castle of Callao, and that the other poniard was to be found

within the sleeve of the left arm of General Bolivar's head servant, who was to murder him the night of that very day. The poniard was found as it was said."

## Natural History.

### ASIATIC DESERTS.

The chief Asiatic deserts are in Persia and Arabia, the former of which countries contains three of considerable extent and celebrity. The first of these commences on the east of Tigris in latitude thirty three, is pervaded by the river Ahwas, and extends to the north of sinster. The second reaches from the vicinity of Korn very nearly to the Zurra, in a line, from east to west of about four hundred English miles, and from north to south, of about two hundred and fifty.—On the latter direction it joins the great desert of Kerman, which alone extends over a tract of three hundred and fifty miles. The two may, therefore, be considered as forming one common desert, and stretch, north-west and, south-east, over a space of about seven hundred miles, thus intersecting this wide empire into two nearly equal portions. This vast extent is impregnated with nitre and other salts, which flint the neighbouring lakes and rivers, and has on that account, been denominated the great saline desert.

### ARABIAN DESERTS.

The sandy deserts of Arabia, form one of the most striking objects of that country. From the hills of Oman, which appear to be a continuation of those on the other side the Persian gulf, as far as Mecca, the greater part of Negad is one prodigious desert, interrupted, towards the frontiers of Hejaz and Yemen or Arabia Felix, by Kirge, containing the district of Sursat, and several oases or fertile spots. The north-west part of Negad, presents almost a continued desert, and is considered as a prolongation of the one above mentioned.

The *Beled el Haram* or *Holy Land of Islam*, of which Mecca is the capital, is comprehended between the Red Sea, and an irregular line, which commencing at Arabog, about sixty miles to the north of Djedda forms a bend from the north east to the south east, in passing by Yelemlan, two day's journey to the north east of Mecca. It thence continues to Karna nearly twenty seven miles to the east of the same place, and twenty four miles to the west of Taif, which is without the limit of the Holy Land; after which turning to the south-west it passes by Drataek, and terminates at Melhuma upon the coast; at the port named Almarasa Ibrahim, about ninety miles to the south east of Djedda.

It therefore appears that the Holy Land is about one hundred and seventy miles in length, from the north-west to the south-east, and eighty four miles in breadth from the north-east to the south-west which space is comprehended in that part of Arabia known by the name of *Ed Hedjaz* or the *Land of Pilgrimage*, and includes the cities of Median and Taif. It has not any river; and the only water to be found, is that of some considerable springs, which are not numerous, and the brackish water obtained from the deep wells. Thus it is a *real desert*. It is at Mecca and Medina alone that cisterns have been wrought to preserve the rain water; on which account, a garden is very rarely to be seen throughout this vast territory. The plains are composed either of sand or bad earth, entirely abandoned; and as the inhabitants do not in any part of the country, sow any description of grain, they are supplied with flour &c. from Upper Egypt, Yemen and India.

### AFRICAN DESERTS.

The most striking feature of Africa consists of the immense deserts which pervade its surface, and which are supposed to comprise the half of its whole extent. The chief of these is, by way of eminence, called *SAHARA*, or the *Desert*. It stretches from the shores of the Atlantic, with few interruptions, to the confines of Egypt, a space of more than forty five degrees, or 2700 geographical miles, by a breadth of twelve degrees, or 270 geographical miles. It is one prodigious expanse of red sand, and sand stone rock, of the granulations of which the red sand consists. It is in truth, an empire of sand which seems to defy every exertion of human power or industry, although it is interspersed with various islands, and fertile and cultivated spots, of different sizes, of which Fessan is the chief of those which have hitherto been explored.

Nearly in the centre of this sandy ocean, and nearly midway between the Mediterranean Sea and the coast of Guinea, rise the walls of Tombuctoo, the capital of the very enterprising empire of Benbarra,—a city which constitutes the great mart for the commerce of all the interior of Africa. To maintain this commerce is the laborious work of the *Askabars* or caravans, which cross this enormous desert from almost every part of the African coast. The mode in which it is traversed is highly curious.

The caravans consist in several hundred loaded camels, accompanied by the Arabs who let them out to the merchants for the transport of their goods. During their route, they are often exposed to the attacks of the roving Arabs of Sahara, who generally commit their depredations on the approach of the confines of the desert. In this tiresome journey, the caravans do not proceed to the place of their destination, in a direct line across the trackless desert, but turn occasionally eastward or westward, according to the situation of certain fertile, inhabited and cultivated spots, called *oases*, interspersed in various parts of the Sahara, like islands in the ocean. These serve as watering-places to men, as well as to feed, refresh and replenish the hardy and patient camel. At each of these cultivated spots, the caravan sojourns about seven days, and then proceeds on its journey, until it reaches another spot of the same description. In the intermediate journeys, the hot winds denominated *sarab*, or *sirous* are often so violent, as considerably, if not entirely



ly to the water carried in the skins by the camels: for the use of the passengers and drivers. On these occasions it is affirmed by the Arabs, that five hundred dollars have been frequently given for a draught of water; and that ten or twenty dollars are commonly paid, when a partial exhalation has occurred. These scorching winds will be particularly described, in treating of atmospheric phenomena.

In 1805, a caravan proceeding from Tombuctoo to Taglet, was disappointed in not finding water at one of the usual watering-places, when horrible to relate, the whole of the persons belonging to it, two thousand in number, besides one thousand eight hundred camels perished of thirst! Accidents of this nature, account for the vast quantities of human and other bones which are found heaped together in various parts of the desert.

The following is the general route of the caravans, in crossing the desert. Having left the city of Fez, the capital of Morocco, they proceed at the rate of three miles and a half an hour, and travel seven hours each day. In the space of eight days they reach Akka, where they remain a month, as this is the place of rendezvous at which they are formed into one grand accumulated caravan. In proceeding from Akka to Tagassa, sixteen days are employed; and here again the caravan remains fifteen days to refresh the camels. It then directs its course to the oasis and well of Taudeny, which is reached in seven days; and after another stay of fifteen days, proceeds to Aravan, a watering-place, situated at a like distance. After having sojourned there fifteen days, it sets out and reaches Tombuctoo on the sixth day, after having performed a journey of fifty-four days of actual travelling, and seventy-five of repose making altogether, from Fez to Tombuctoo, one hundred and twenty-nine days, or four lunar months and nine days.

Another caravan sets out from Wendenon and Sock Assa, traversing the desert between the black mountains of Cape Bojador and Gualatar; it touches at Tagassa and El Garbie, or West Tagassa, where having staid to collect salt, it proceeds to Tombuctoo. The time occupied by this caravan is five or six months, as it proceeds as far as Gibbel-bied, or the white mountains near Cape Blanco, through the deserts of Mogriffa and Woled Abasseh, to a place named Agadeen where it abjourns twenty days.

The caravans which cross the desert, may be compared to fleets of merchant vessels under convoy, the *stato* or convoy of the desert consisting of a certain number of Arabs belonging to the tribe through whose territory the caravan passes. Thus in crossing the territory Woled Abasseh, it is accompanied by Sebayhees, or people of that country, who, on reaching the confines of the territory of Woled Delsim, deliver their charge to the protection of the chiefs of that country. These again, conduct it to the confines of the territory of the Mograssa Arabs, under whose care it at length reaches Tombuctoo. Any assault on the caravan during this journey, is considered as an insult to the whole tribe to which the convoy belongs; and for such an outrage they never fail to take ample revenge.

Besides these grand caravans, others cross the desert on an emergency, without a convoy or guard. This is, however, a perilous expedition as they are too often plundered near the northern confines of the desert, by two notorious tribes, named Dikna and Enjoh. In the year 1798, a caravan consisting of two thousand camels, laden with the produce of the Southern territory together with seven hundred slaves, was plundered and dispersed with great slaughter. These desperate attacks are conducted in the following manner. The tribe being assembled, the horses are picketed at the entrance of the tents, and scouts sent out, to give notice when a caravan is likely to pass. These scouts being mounted on heifer, or fleet horses of the desert, quickly communicate the intelligence, and the whole tribe mount their horses, taking with them a sufficient number of female camels, on whose milk they entirely subsist. Having placed themselves in ambush near an oasis, or watering place they issue thence on the arrival of the caravan which they plunder without mercy, leaving the unfortunate merchants entirely destitute.

The food, dress and accommodations of the people who compose the caravans, are simple and natural. Being prohibited by their religion the use of wine and intoxicating liquors, and exhorted by its principles to temperance in all things, they are commonly satisfied with a few nourishing dates, and a draught of water, travelling for weeks successively without any other food, at other times when they undertake a journey of a few weeks across the desert, a little barley meal, mixed with water, constitutes their only nourishment. In following up this abstemious mode of life, they never complain, but solace themselves with the hope of reaching their native country, singing occasionally during the journey, whenever they approach a habitation, or when the camels are fatigued. Their songs are usually sung in *trio*; and those of the camel drivers who have musical voices, join in the chorus. These songs have a surprising effect in renovating the camels; while the symphony and time maintained by the singers, surpass what any one would conceive who has not heard them. The day's journey is terminated early in the afternoon, when the tents are pitched prayers said and the supper prepared by sun set. The guests now arrange themselves in a circle, and the sober meal being terminated, converse until they are overcome by sleep. At day-break next morning, they again proceed on their journey.

Extracts from London Scientific Journals for April.

#### POMPEII AND VESUVIUS.

Albergo Vittoria, 8th February 1824.—About 50 miles from this place are the ruins of three temples, standing together on the sea shore at a place called *Paestum*. We made up a party last week and drove out to these ruins. It was cold clear weather, and the Apennines were covered with snow, but a more interesting trip we never made. The ruins are the most magnificent in Italy, particularly what is called the Temple of Neptune, with 14 large Doric pillars in length, and 8 in the other direction. Father that these ruins, and the walls of the town, not a vestige of it remains; and, what is very singular, scarce a notice now exists of any account of the town, though it must have been a very considerable maritime place. Like most of the other places on that coast, it must have been a Greek settlement; but times, alas! have changed sadly with it; but now three solitary farm houses is all that

remains owing to its being unhealthy in summer. There is something very incomprehensible about the unhealthiness of towns in Italy; for the town of Salerno, situated on a beautiful bay, which we passed along, is almost deserted by its inhabitants in summer; and yet they find safety at another small town similarly situated, and not a mile off from it. In returning to Naples, on the third day, we stopped at a large sandy-looking bank, on the right side of the road, about ten miles from town. The bank was that which destroyed Pompeii, A. D. 79, and we were now at the walls of that city. There are few things so strange as a walk through the silent streets of a town which for 17 years, has been hid from the light of day and the world, when the manners and every day scenes of so remote an age stand revealed, unchanged, after so long an interval. It would appear that 16 years before the shower of sand and ashes from Vesuvius occurred, an earthquake had nearly ruined the town, so that the houses are roofless, partly from that cause, and from the weight of the ashes which fell. Otherwise they stand just as they were left.

The streets are narrow, but paved; and the mark of the carriage wheels in the lava pavement is evident. In Murat's time, 4000 men were employed in excavating; and so great a number of houses, perhaps one third of the town, have been uncovered; but, at present, they are only eleven men and a few boys at work. I fancy the Neapolitans find the expense of giving 20,000 Austrian troops double pay a little troublesome; and so excavations must stand over for the present. The houses were all small, generally of two stories; but beautifully painted; and the figures of animals such as horses, peacocks, &c. are as bright as the day they were painted. There are two theatres standing and one amphitheatre, all nearly perfect; but I find it impossible to give you any idea of the wonders we saw in one walk through Pompeii. At one time we walked up a street called the *Strada dei Mercanti*. On either side of us, the shops of mosaic sellers, statuary, bakers, &c. &c. with the owners' names painted in red, and the sign of his shop rudely carved above the door. The mill in the baker's shop, and the oven amused us much. At another time we passed through the Hall of Justice, the Temple of Hercules, the Villa of Cicero &c. the Villa of Sallust. The only villa of three stories I observed, belonged to a man called *Arme Diomedes*, (his name was at the side of the door); in the cellar, besides some jars for wine still standing was the skeleton of his poor fellow, found with a purse in one hand, and some trinkets in his left, followed by another bearing up some silver and bronze vases, the last supposed to have been his servant. They had been trying to escape by taking refuge in the cellar. Many other curious things have been discovered here, and a great deal may yet be brought to light; for, from a ticket of a sale stuck up on the wall of a house, it would appear that one person had no fewer than 900 shops to let. The street of the tombs is the most impressive; they are beautiful and extremely interesting. One for the gladiators has a representation of the different modes of fighting carved on it; and, from this, it would seem that they occasionally fought on horseback; which, before the discovery of Pompeii, was unknown. Here, however, I must stop and leave you to hear more about the matter from my journal, which is very full.

On the 6th of this month we made our visit to the top of *Vesuvius*. The ascent and descent along the lava take about five hours. We had very fortunately for our guide, who told us all about the different eruptions, &c. The crater is not at all the thing I expected, but a gulf of most immense size, and one can see to the very bottom of it. I can scarcely believe what we are told, that it is 4-1-2 miles round the crater, and that its depth is two thousand feet; but it is a most horrid, magnificent sight. Here and there a quantity of smoke is seen curling up the rocky sides; but at present the mountains are very quiet. All around is a dark, black looking waste of lava, extending to the sea; and near the foot, are the vineyards of the *Lachryma Christi*. In spite of the sad examples of *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*, villages are sprinkled here and there, at the very foot of the mountain; and our guide told us, that one of them, called *Torre del Greco* had now been destroyed fourteen different times and another seven. The day was very clear and the view very fine. The country round Naples, towards the hills, is so rich and productive that it is called the *Campagna Felice*; but still the people are poor and miserable.

#### Foreign & Domestic.

FAMINE AT CEARA.—Maranham (Brazilian) papers to the 29th July have been received at Boston. From the papers we learn that "the scourge of famine was desolating the province of Ceara," & that a number of families had arrived at Maranham from Ceara, having abandoned their homes in consequence of the scarcity. An order of the vice President and Military Governor of the city, requires of the municipal authority an "instant report of the quantity of flour which can be sent to the relief of humanity, suffering under one of the most destructive calamities that can befall the human race." The order states that many persons had perished with hunger. To this order the following facts and humane reflections are subjoined. They furnish a new proof of the extreme and extensive heat and drought of the past summer.

"We find by the latest arrival from Ceara, that the province is the victim of a most desolating famine, caused by the great drought which that region has suffered. This scourge which has caused the death of many persons, particularly children, and animals, and has caused the emigration of many families who arrived flying from the horrors of this calamity. The most excellent government of this province has promoted the exportation of flour to Ceara, as appears by the official article; seeking by this means to succor that 'population and relieve them from the want in which they are now involved. Let us praise the zeal and patriotism of our government, and let us remember in the name of humanity to promote a subscription for those families who have arrived, or may hereafter arrive, driven by famine from their country and their homes, thus we shall alleviate the weight of their misfortunes, and the miseries of their destitute situation. It is to be hoped that the government also will extend its views to these our distressed brethren; who have a right by their misfortune and by being members of the Brazilian family, to our compassion."

In the ship *William Penn*, arrived at Baltimore, a gentleman of Philadelphia brought out from Peru a young Condor. This bird is supposed to be the largest of the feathered tribe; when fully grown, its wings extend 22 feet from tip to tip. It is a voracious bird, and subsists entirely on prey, and has been known to fly off with sheep and young children. It is found among the Andes only.

The steam communication between England & America is not a utopian project—preparations are making to carry this magnificent plan into operation. This speedy conveyance and the capital which England now disposes of will not produce new political relations—but it will not the two countries together by a stronger and more general intercourse. The events which have taken place in Europe since the restoration of the Bourbons, have led to these important results. It was by the means of English capital that the Bourbons were re-established, and hardly was this event brought about, before articles of English manufacture were all but excluded from the European continent. By means of water & steam power, these articles were multiplied to such an extent, that a market became necessary at all hazards, and Europe afforded none. In this critical state, England beheld in the young and rising republics of South America, a market for her commodities which Europe had denied; she therefore boldly recognized their independence, and braved the holy alliance. This was looked upon by the sovereigns of Europe as a desertion from their standard; but they compelled England to abandon the continental policy. To interdict articles of English manufacture left England no other alternative. Having once taken this ground, the English ministry will not retreat—they dare not—so much capital has been invested in the rising republics of South America, which would be put in jeopardy by another system of policy, that there can be no turning back. The English ministry are now compelled to go forward. In exact accordance with these ideas Mr. Huskisson has undertaken the revision and reformation of the mercantile code, and instead of the exclusive system to which the continent of Europe has been so much attached, he is endeavouring to repeal and abolish high rates and duties on articles of foreign manufacture, and to throw open the ports of England to the flags of all nations. The Holy Alliance have themselves, in their zeal to prevent the ancient order of things, been at the bottom of these changes—they brought their whole system to act upon England, and compelled this power to adopt a policy more consistent with the spirit and temper of the times—to renounce both politically and commercially those principles which she at the waste of so much blood and treasure labored to establish. Hence the French author, noticed in our last, proposes that the Holy Alliance should declare war against England for her desertion of their policy, which was brought about by the members of that confederacy themselves. He laments the situation of that people where mercantile policy rules the cabinet. This is a cant term—what is mercantile policy but the wants and the supply of the wants of the millions and millions that constitute the European population. That such trifling considerations as these should rule cabinets this author thinks a most deplorable thing; and recommends a war to prevent the dissemination of doctrines so alarming to the welfare of monarchs.

Baltimore Daily Adv.

SWORD FISH.—The ship *Fortune*, recently arrived at Boston from the South Seas, was struck near the floor timber heads about midship, by a sword fish. The sword of the fish struck the ship with such violence as to pass through the copper, and from thence through 3-4ths inch pine sheathing, 3-4 inch white oak plank, a nine inch white oak timber, and a 2-1-2 inch white oak ceiling into the ship's hold; when it passed through a stick of pine wood 3-1-2 inches thick, and from there through a white oak 1 inch stave into an oil cask, leaving the point the distance of an inch and a half into the oil. The sword broke off 2 or 3 inches from the out side of the ship and remained in that situation during a cruise of about 10 months, when it was discovered in the harbor of Talcahuano. During this time the ship leaked in moderate weather 250 strokes, and when sailing quick about 130 strokes an hour. The form of the sword is oval, and the part which remained in the ship's plank was about 12 inches in circumference. The part which perforated the cask completely filled the whole which it made, so as to prevent and leakage of the oil with which it was filled.

From the New York Evening Post September 28.

COMODORE PORTER.—This gallant officer honored Chatham Garden Theatre last evening with his presence. It was some time before it was known that he was there, but as soon as it was all eyes were turned towards the box where he sat. When the curtain fell, the audience spontaneously gave him three cheers, and the band played "Hail Columbia." The audience cried out "Hail to the Chief," but the gentlemen of the orchestra knew not their meaning, or at any rate did not seem disposed to attend to it. The curtain rose for the farce, but so incensed were the audience that they ordered it down immediately, and the peace was not permitted to proceed until the music complied with the request.—Down went the curtain; the band then played the time, and the audience gave three cheers for the second time. Com. Porter was dressed uncommonly plain, and it appeared as if he did not wish to attract notice.

From the Olive Branch.

MAMMOTH BONES.—In digging a well about three miles west of this place a few days since one grinder, and large portions of two others, and a part of a *tusk*, about three inches in diameter, were discovered. The grinders are in a state of perfect preservation; the *tusk* partially decomposed. The grinder which is complete, weighs more than six pounds and seems to have belonged to a gregarious animal. We will not undertake to say positively to what animal these remains belonged, but suppose, from our recollections of the form and figure of the living elephant which we have seen, that they belonged to that animal.

These remains were found between forty and fifty feet below the surface of the earth, and can be seen at the shop of Doctors Pleece and Weisger, of this place.

The National Intelligencer of the 24th ult. says, "We are informed, and have no doubt of the fact, that Commodore DAVID PORTER, has lately been invited to enter the service of the Republic of Mexico, as Commander in Chief of its naval forces. The Executive of that Republic decided on the 4th of July last, to recommend to the Council of the Government to tender this appointment to Commodore PORTER, on the 30th of July the proposition was approved by the Council, and the offer has accordingly been made to him.—We understand, also that a similar overture has been made to Commodore P. on the part of the Government of Colombia."

#### TRADE WITH THE MEXICAN STATES.

THE largest *mulatto* or drove of Mules perhaps ever driven through this place arrived here a few weeks ago, and left here last Tuesday, part for New Orleans and part for Natchez.

It is composed of twelve hundred Mules, all in prime order, and was brought in under the care of some of the best men of the State, commanded by A. de la Lata one of the proprietors and a citizen of the State of Tamaulipas, the Mules are imported in performing the laborious task of driving that immense number of Mules through such an extensive wilderness they had every night to erect a temporary enclosure to secure them from being carried off by the *Estampido*, or gangs of wild horses and mules in the swimming of the many Rivers that intervene the greatest hardships and dangers were encountered and completely overcome by this hardy band of adventurers. Of the number of twelve hundred, only about twenty five Mules had been lost on their arrival at Natchez, either in the swimming of rivers or in consequence of fatigue.

Besides this considerable branch of commerce with the Mexican States, of exchanging our goods for their mules and horses, bullion or dollars, which has long since been carried by this town, another has lately opened. The inhabitants of the State of Texas, which has united its Provincial or state government with that of Tamaulipas, have commenced the importation of Natchez cotton, of which they raised last year a considerable quantity which will doubtless, from the rapid settlement of that country, increase at every crop in a double ratio for many years.

If however the increase should become such as to induce the government to establish a Custom house here and exact the duty of three cents per lb. on imported cotton, the inhabitants of Texas could no longer cultivate it in competition with our planers, and would have to ship it from their own ports, which would be impracticable for many of them, or cause it to be carried through our territory exempt from duty, by means of *bonanzas*. In the latter case it might no less be an object for our commercial operations.

According to the last act from Mr. Austin's settlement on the Brazos, this colony is in a thriving condition. The news of their having been distressed by an inundation and reduced to great want in consequence, seems to have had no foundation. The settlement is represented to consist of about three hundred families; to be now exempt from epidemical diseases, and as to the crops we have been assured by a gentleman now in this place, that their corn surpassed any thing he had seen on the richest Mississippi and Red-River soils, and that Cotton, equal to the Red River, was totally exempt from rot.

We have recently examined, states the late Georgetown Metropolitan, a miniature painting of no ordinary stamp. There is a mystery connected with this truly splendid effort of the pencil, which time or chance may unveil. It was found in Westmoreland, in Virginia, in the year 1790, by an old negro, who ploughed it up from the side of a large stump, where it is more than probable it had been buried for many years, as it was more than three inches under the surface of the moulding in which it was encased had entirely decayed. The old negro carried it to his master, who washed it, and finding it to be a painting of great merit, determined to keep it in order if possible, to restore it to its right owner. It was shown to all the people of the country, but not an individual had ever seen it, or could form any idea, as to what family it might belong. Several persons were extremely anxious to possess it, but no price would induce the old gentleman to part with it, and it has remained in his family for 35 years—the old gentleman died several years ago, and left it in the charge of his wife, who dying but a few weeks since gave it in trust to her son, with a request that he would use every effort to discover a knowledge of its original. A gentleman to whom it was shown, expressed a strong belief that it was a likeness of the ill-fated Sir Walter Raleigh. We know not on what grounds this opinion is founded. One thing is certain, that it belongs to an English family of distinction, and may have been lost by some British officer during the revolution. The depth it was buried in the earth, and the manner in which it was decayed when found, justify the belief that it may have reposed there for upwards of a century. It is a very interesting relic, and one of the most elegant paintings we have ever seen.

From the St. Andrews (N.B.) Herald.

We are at length enabled to lay before our readers the long expected act of regulating the Trade of his Majesty's Possessions in America and the W. Indies.—an act which, at one sweep, as it by magic changes entirely the course of Trade in the North American colonies, and will hasten their ultimate destiny, viz: independence and union among themselves, or a connection with the United States; and this we say fearlessly, for although at this moment there exists a man here who spurs at the idea of either the one or the other, yet the new course of trade must make New York the Liverpool of America—a more liberal policy on the part of the United States Government (and it is not wanting in foresight) will draw the merchants of these colonies to New York for every article they need, including British manufactures, with the exception of the bulky articles of salt, coal, iron, copper and earthenware. That government has only to grant a debenture to goods exported to the contiguous countries, and abate the tonnage duty, and the imports from Liverpool will in a short time be tripling. The large capitals of the New York merchants, their extensive dealings, and the means they adopt to purchase their goods in Europe, by their partners, in person, with cash, and the regular communication by the line packets; enable them to throw competition at a distance. By the introduction of steam-boats on this coast, and which do and will annually increase, a merchant can go from this province to New York, make his purchases, and return in three weeks with the goods, so that in interest alone the difference between procuring supplies from New York and Liverpool, will be one and a half per cent. besides many other advantages which will, no doubt be apparent to the mercantile part of our readers.

And who will say that this increased intercourse with the U States will not introduce American feelings and opinions? It is a natural and inevitable consequence.

As these colonies will purchase many articles much cheaper than hitherto, they must, consequently, be the gainers, by the new order of things; but ministers have taken a vast responsibility on themselves, the policy of ages (and Britain flourished under it) has been at once prostrated. They have thrown down the gauntlet, and say, free commerce from restrictions, and, with our capital, our enterprise and acknowledged integrity, we will compete with the world. We can only add—and may you always prosper. But should this policy prove, what many wise men predict, injurious, you are undone forever. Vast must be the mind that can foresee the results; no measure of more importance was ever adopted by any commercial nation the world.

We will now briefly state the principal features of this new act. Merchandise of any description, except the articles enumerated in the 3d section of the act, can be imported in British vessels from any country, except Asia, and from such part of Asia as may border on the Mediterranean Sea.—Foreign vessels may be admitted to entry with any merchandise, the produce of the country to which they belong, with the exceptions above named.

All merchandise which had been legally imported, may be exported in British vessels to any foreign country, (except Asia, not on the Mediterranean Sea), and in foreign vessels to the country only to which they belong. Power is given to His Majesty to prohibit the trade with any country, having possessions in America or the West Indies, who will not reciprocate. The warehousing privilege in this province is very properly confined to St. John, but his Majesty has power to appoint such

other ports as he may find necessary. We confess as respects this Province, we anticipate but little advantage from the warehousing system. Kingston and Barbadoes are more likely to benefit by that measure, than any of the North-American Colonies.

The duty on flour is to remain as at present, but the duty on all kinds of bread or biscuit is only 15. per cent. This effectively transfers the baking business to the United States, the duty on bread being so much less than on flour. The duty on flour for ship bread is more than one fourth its value, whilst on bread it is not more than 10 per cent.—The duty on wood or lumber remains in the same mysterious state as at present, viz: 15. per cent. per thousand feet; but what measure, solid, superficial, or running, does not appear. Dead meats will be subject to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent; this though high, is better than as at present—a total prohibition. It is somewhat amusing to find that we may enter fresh herrings, taken and caught by the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, and imported direct from thence, duty free! The manufacturer in these Colonies of articles made of leather or wood, must, with the bakers, if not protected by the respective legislatures, be ruined.

TRENTON, (N. J.) Sept. 24.

It is rarely that we hear of flying quadrupeds, or reptiles without wings mounting high in air. Such cases, however rare, are not without precedent, as the following will show.

Sometime since, as two hunters were traversing a field in Amwell, in this county, with their guns, in search of game, they observed a hawk rising from the ground, from whose feet something of considerable bulk was suspended, which, from its apparent weight caused it soon to re-light. It was again and again roused up, and again compelled to descend with its load to the earth, until having no more strength to fly, it was taken alive by the hands of the hunters, who found its claws firmly fixed in the closed shell of a land tortoise, from whose gripe it could not possibly extricate them. It is supposed that the hawk, having seen his terrible friend juggling slowly along, had darted down upon him in hopes of making him his prey, and getting his talons round the head of the tortoise, had drawn down between the flaps of his shell, where they were as safe as the finger of a thief in a fox trap. Not relishing his prize, he attempted to escape, but the tortoise, not used to such rough jokes, held on, and he alternately flew and alighted in the manner before described, until his backslap was compelled to sink to the earth, by the mere weight of the ballast he carried. The above is a fact to which two respectable witnesses will testify.

#### HAVE I COME TO THIS?

HOW painful must be the reflections of a young man who has enjoyed the privileges of society, moral instruction and faithful admonition, to find himself arrested in his wicked career by the arm of justice, and a bout to receive the penalty of the law for his crimes, while comparing his past advantages with the present circumstances. Indeed he may well say, "Have I come to this?"

This is not altogether an imaginary case.—It so happened that the writer of this was present when several convicts arrived at one our state Penitentiaries. Among the number was a young man, of about the age of twenty, of fair years, of good appearance, and well dressed. On going in the prison, he involuntarily exclaimed, "Have I come to this?" "Just too late to avoid the punishment justly due him for his crimes. What in structing scene and such language is calculated to afford to youth.—It should teach them to shew the first commandment, with a promise to avoid vain company, and, in a word to remember their creator in the days of their youth. And a parent who possesses a deep interest in the welfare of his son just entering upon the scenes of act a life; who knows the evil propensities of the natural heart, and the exposure of youth to the snares of world, a scene like this must occasion a degree of anxious solicitude, least on some future day he may occasion to hear from that son the wailing cry of reflection, "Have I come to this?"

A dandy observed, he had put a plate of brass on his boots to keep him upright. Well balanced by Gings, said a Dutchman, brass at both ends.

We are happy to have it in our power to state that the horses, mules, and other property stolen by the Osage Indians from the company lately arrived from New Mexico have by the prompt and energetic conduct of our Agent, Gov. M. Nair, been given up. The following particulars are extracted from a letter to a gentleman of his place, dated Maries de Coyne, Aug. 25:

"I was present at the Noe Osage a few days since, when the agent, Gov. M. Nair, demanded of the Osage the horses and other property stolen from a party of our citizens on their return from Santa Fe.—

The energetic measures adopted by the agent had the effect desired, and all the horses, mules, &c. with few exceptions, were given up. Many of them were lost at the time the robbery was committed, some have died, and unable to travel, were left at Mr. Chou's team on the Noe Osage, the remainder, sixty-one in number, arrived at this place under the care of Mr. Wells, who will take them to the neighborhood of Franklin, or to Hardeman's ferry.

All property lost by the party on this occasion, will be made good, by deducting the amount from the annuities to be paid the Osages, which will be amply sufficient to remunerate the sufferers."

Mr. Noah, of the New York National Advocate, has succeeded in inventing a Printing-Press, which with the assistance of one hand to turn the crank by which it works, and two boys to supply it with paper will strike off 2500 numbers in an hour. The presses now used strike off about 250 sheets on one side in an hour. The principal difficulty Mr. Noah encountered was in supplying the ink, but this was easily removed by the ingenuity of Mr. Hale of Boston. Mr. Noah ludicrously enough denominates it a Steam Press, although he expressly declares that it is put in motion by neither steam, water nor horse power.—E.

Letters by the ship *Two Brothers*, at New-York which left Calcutta April 18th, state that the natives continue their opposition to the British with their usual spirit, and without any indications of submission, and that there was every prospect that the war would be a protracted one. A passenger states the English took possession of Aracan, one of the largest Burmese towns, on the 1st of April, without much loss.—This was the only affair of importance that had been heard of at Calcutta, since the date of former advices [25].

#### WANTED A TEACHER.

WHO can come well recommended in point of moral and science at the Woodland Academy, near the Republican Meeting-House; enquire of THE EDITOR. October 14th, 1825—41-31.

#### NOTICE.

THE subscribers; commissioners, appointed by the county court of Fayette, for rebuilding the Bridge across South-Elkhorn, at Mr. John Parker's Mill, will, on Wednesday the 26th of October (inst.) let the rebuilding said bridge to the lowest bidder, the undertaker to enter into a written contract with the commissioners, with security for the performance. Further particulars to be made known at the time of letting.

WM STANHOPE,  
THOS P HART,  
ABR. BOWMAN,  
FRED. WALTZ.

Oct 14, 1825—41-2W\*

JOB PRINTING  
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.



# THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14, 1825.

**The Comet.**—On the 11th inst. the place of the Comet was South declination 27 deg.—Right ascension 21. from which it appears that its motion is westwardly or towards the Sun, and that it probably has not yet passed its perihelion.

In our last we noticed the meeting of the two courts of Appeals in Frankfort; one of which is usually styled the *Old*, the other the *New* court.—They continued in session until Friday when the *Old* court adjourned, to meet again on the first Friday in November: Previous to adjournment, "a rule was entered, and ordered to be served on Mr. Blair, requiring him to deliver the records &c. to the clerk of this court on or before the first Friday in November next."—The *New* court we understand is still in session.

From "Notes to assist the Memory in various Sciences" London, 1825.

**"DAILY HEAT."**—The mean of the thermometer, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and 10, P. M. gives the most correct average of the result of the day.

**"EXTREME HEAT OF THE AIR."**—We may conclude, from some experiments of Humboldt's, that the air of the atmosphere, although perfectly stagnant, could in no possible circumstance be heated above 140 degrees, and this only within three feet of the ground. On the west coast of Africa, the thermometer is said to rise to 140 degrees in the sun; a thermometer placed in the sand at Magpures rose to 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

**"ARTIFICIAL COLD."**—The greatest artificial cold that has yet been produced, was effected by the mixture of diluted sulphuric acid with snow, which sunk Fahrenheit's thermometer to minus 91 degrees, or 123 degrees below the freezing point.

**"ASTRONOMY."**—Great Weight of the Solar Inhabitants.—As the diameter of the sun (883,000 miles) is 111 times greater than that of the earth, a body at its surface would fall through 450 feet in a second of time, so that if there be any human inhabitants residing there, each individual of moderate size must weigh at least two tons.

**"ATTORNEYS, 1825."**—Total number of Attorneys in the country, 2400.

Ditto do in the country, 2400.

Total number of Barristers in England, about 900.

**"DRURY-LANE THEATRE."**—The boxes in the new Drury-lane Theatre will hold 1200 individuals: the pit, 350; the lower gallery, 480; the upper gallery, 200; in all 2310 persons can be accommodated.

**"ANIMAL HEAT."**—It is probable that all organized beings, vegetable as well as animal, possess an inherent power of generating cold or heat according to circumstances.

**"THE METALS."**—The metals are 42 in number, and weight, compared with water taken as 1; viz: Platinum, 21; Gold, 19.30; Mercury, 13.50; Silver, 10.50.

Platinum is the heaviest body in nature.

**"THE TREAD MILLS AND MILLRACE PENITENTIARY."**—At Lewes, each prisoner walks at the rate of 6000 feet in ascent per day: at Ipswich, 7450; at St Alban's 8000; at Bury, 8850; at Cambridge, 10,175; at Durham, 12,000; at Brixton, Guilford and Reading, the summer rate exceeds 13,000, while at Warwick the summer rate will be 27,000 feet in ten hours.

**"ZOOLOGY."**—Fecundity.—So quick is the production of pigeons, that in the course of 4 years, 14,700 may come from a single pair; and in the same period of time, 1,274,840 from a pair of rabbits.

**"RAPID FLIGHT."**—The rapidity with which the hawk and many other birds occasionally fly, is probably not less than at the rate of 150 miles in an hour; the common crow, 25 ditto; a swallow, 92 do, and the swift, 30 times greater. Migratory birds probably about 50 miles an hour.

**"FISHES."**—With respect to fishes, it is probable that a great number of species live in succession on each other, in proportion as they exceed each other in strength, voracity, and activity; their enormous reproduction being evidently destined to supply any vacancy this devouring system might otherwise occasion.

**"The age of a carp has been known to reach 200 years, and of a pike to 260 years."**

**"One cod fish was found to contain, 3,686,760 eggs; a flounder, 1,357,400; a herring, 36,960; a sole 100,262."**

**"Gesner would persuade us that many fish sleep, but this does not seem to be the fact, for this race of animals can have no eye-brows, nor any membrane to close and cover their eyes with, as other creatures have to whom nature has allowed sleep."**

**"CORPOREAL IDENTITY."**—Some have considered a change of corporeal identity, to be effected every three, others every seven years. Letters marked on the skin, however, last during life; and there are some diseases, of which the constitution is only once susceptible.

**"INCREASE OF HEIGHT AT RISING."**—The cartilages between the vertebrae of the backbone 24 in number yield considerably to the pressure of the body in an erect posture, and expand themselves during the repose of the night; hence a person is considerably taller at his rising in the morning than at night.—The difference, in some, amounts to so much as one inch; and recruits who have passed muster for soldiers in the morning, have been rejected when measured at night, as below the standard.

**"POISONOUS PLANTS."**—Five stamens, one pistil, one petal, and the fruits of the berry kind, indicate poisonous plants.

**"THE CALYX DOUBLE, GLEUM VALVED, THREE STAMINA, TWO PISTILS, AND NAKED SEED, indicate plants of a farinaceous quality, and fit for food."**

**"THE SLEEP OF PLANTS."**—The common chick weed, with white blossoms, affords a notable instance of what is called the sleep of plants, for every night the leaves approach in pairs, so as to include within their upper surface the tender rudiments of the new shoots, while the uppermost pair but one at the end of the stalk are furnished with longer leaf stalks than the others, so that they close on the terminating pair, and protect the end of the branch.

**"RAPID MATURITY."**—In the neighborhood of Rio Janeiro, the common garden pea has been sown, flowered, gathered, and the haulms removed within the shortest space of 21 days.

**"HEATHS AND ROSES."**—It is tolerably well ascertained, that the two Americas do not produce a single heath, nor the Southern hemisphere a rose.

London Literary Gazette.

**DIED**

In New-Orleans on the 18th ult. Mrs DURALDE wife of Martin Duralde esq. and daughter of the Hon: Henry Clay.

In Cincinnati on the 31st ult. Mrs HARRIET DRAKE, wife of Dr: Daniel Drake, Professor of the Theory and Practice of medicine in Transylvania University.

In Frankfort on the 6th inst. Mrs LOUISA TAYLOR, wife of Edmund Taylor esq.

## LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Will. H. Delph

Has commenced the above business in all its branches, opposite the upper end of the Upper Market, where he is ready to make all kinds of

### Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, PEWTER, and IRON.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1825.—41-1y

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned having administered on the estate of Zachariah Caseman, do hereby warn all persons from receiving any money due to said Zachariah or any kind of his clothing, papers, or other property that was in his Trunk on Board the Steamer Boat Post Boy when said Boat sunk at the lower end of New Orleans.

FREDERICK W. CASEMAN. Adm.

Jessamine County. Oct. 14th 1825.—41-3t.

### Fayette County.

TAKEN up by John Casnon one Iron Gray mare 17 or 18 years old about 14 hands high the left eye out appraised to Thirty Dollars in Commonwealth paper before me this 11th day of July 1825.

SAMUEL BLAIR, J. P.

Oct 14th 1825.—41-3t

### State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit Court.—September Term 1825.

Louisa Moore Compt. against

Thomas Moore Def't.

THIS day came the Complainant by her Counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an Inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, On the motion of the Complainant it is ordered that unless the said Defendant, do appear here on or before the first day of the next February Term of this Court, and answer the Complainant's bill (which prays for a divorce) the same will be taken as confessed against him; and it is further ordered that a Copy of this order be inserted in some authorized public News Paper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively according to law.

A Copy—Teste, A. GARRETT, d. c. f. c. c.

Oct. 14th 1825.—41-5w

### COTTON YARNS.

WARRANTED of a Superior quality, at very Reduced prices, viz: Five hundred, at 20 cents specie, Six hundred, and all over, at 16-2-3 specie.

May be had at the Stores of Mr. John W. Hunt, Messrs. Pritchard & Robinson, Dr. E. Warfield, or at the cotton store of Postlewait, Brand, & Co. Lexington, Oct. 14th 1825.—41-tf.

### PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, I shall proceed to sell at public sale on a credit of twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months the purchaser giving bond & security, to have the force and effect of a replevin bond, payable in gold or silver, That valuable

LOT OF GROUND, Lying on Main Cross and Second streets in Lexington being the land lying between January's Row Walk and the first Presbyterian Church. This is a beautiful and very valuable Lot, having a front on Main Cross Street of upwards of three hundred and forty-one feet, and a front on Second Street of four hundred and thirty-five feet or so much thereof as will amount to the sum of \$4000 with interest from the 3d day of July 1825, until paid, with costs of suit. The Lot will be subdivided in such a manner as will best suit purchasers. The sale will commence on the premises on Saturday, the nineteenth day of November next, between the hours of two and three o'clock in the afternoon.

DAN. BRADFORD Com'r. Lexington, October 13, 1825.—41-1m.

### NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment or a note given by me to John Miller of Georgetown for Fifty dollars Commonwealth paper, dated 1822 as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

ROBERT BRECKINRIDGE. Fayette, county, Sep. 1825.—3t.—50ct.

### CAUTION.

THIS is to forewarn any person from trading with, or crediting my wife Margaret Delany on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

EDWARD DELANY. Sept 30, 1825.—39-3t

### A List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nicholasville Ky October 1st, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Anderson Catharine M'Carley Moses Moore John 2 Awell Samuel Mason George Bourne Moses Margaret Mrs Elizabeth Baxter Gesman Monroe George E Blakeman Aaron Marris James Creath Jacob Norvill J. mas Nane Peter Canvey Jacob 2 Organ William Perkins William Dickenson Elizabeth Phillips Elizabeth Davenport Doct Cha M Powell John Duerson Thomas 2 Quinly Ephraim Dum alex Quinly Geo & Ephraim Dennis John Reed John Daniel Harrison Rollins Benjamin Farrow Rev Joseph D Sechrest William Foster Mrs Leamer Sinclair Duncah Forbus Joseph Sheriff of Jessamine Garrett Edmund Steevens William Hawkins John Smith Allen Harris Rev Nathaniel 2 Turaham Joel Hightower Capt Joshua Thruston Miss Lucy Ann Henderson Dr John M Tompkins John Hemphill Andrew 2 Yawler Jesse Hughes Eliza M Wise James Watts John C Wherritt Ha Willoughby Alex 2 Woodson Samuel H 2 Jacobs Mr Walter Thomas Irvine Robert Welch Geo P Jackson Mrs Thomas Whitely Peter Kearly Henry 2 Write James Milvain Lowry Wake Ambrose Lesueur Mrs Susannah Walker Joseph W Miller Miss Sarah

ARCHIBALD YOUNG, P. M. October 1, 1825.—40-3t

### Apprentices Wanted.

TWO or three Apprentice Boys will be taken to the Hattings Business; apply to John Steele at his finishing Shop Main Street Lexington or at his Factory six miles West of Lexington

Sept. 30th 1825.—39-3t.

### A List of Letters.

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington Ky October 1st 1825, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Anderson R C 2 Adams Wm 2 Atkinson John Atchison David R Atchison John

Bascom Samuel A Bashear Charles W Blancher Wm Blair Miss Malinda Bates Martin L Bayley Wm Banton Wm T 2 Bacon Dinah Barrett Charles Baxter Thomas Baker James T Barnes John A Barker Charles Baker Elizabeth Mrs Beatman Edward Beatty Robert Bennett Joseph W Brenton James Berry Maj Benj Breough Capt George Berrey Dr Daniel

Crittendon Tho T Chrismon Jeff Chesley J H Christal John Carpenter Wm Carrington John B Carter John B Clarke Lewis Caldwell Eliza H Miss Chamber Mrs Nancy Clarke James Cravens James D Crawley Widow Cathine Clay Abraham Clayton Rachael Carrington Jona Chambers Wm sr Carter Nancy Caldwell Sevilla 2 Clerk Fayette Circuit Court 7

Davenport Maj Henry Davis Miss Florida Anne Davis James E 2 Davison Miss Sevilla 3 Davis Noble Davis Nathaniel Deloche Redden C 3 Dickerson Thos I

Edinton Miss Eliza Elliott Benj Elliott Wm Fordin John Fowler Elijah Freeling J H

Guillene Matthew Gardner Mrs Eliza Godwin Robert Gray Mary C Garland Saml M Grason Benj Graham Samuel Gregg Benjamin Gray George 2 Grinstead Nathan

Hart Joanna Mrs Henson Mr Halley H H Hanna Wm Hawkins Elizabeth Harris W 2 Hathaway Cap John Harris Thomas Hales John H Holmes Robert Hope Gerald Hudgins Carey Hutchins Wm Hubbard Eppa Hudson John 3 Hurst John Hart John Hart Thos M

James D H Kennedy Richard Kelley James Kint John Kennedy James Kennedy Henry A

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Marsh Elizabeth Mrs Marker Frederick Malory Samuel Mauer Rapha Mason Sally Matthews Joseph Maxwell J L Manuel John Meelory Geo W Mercer Gen C F Miller Robert Miller Samuel 2 Moore Yelverton Moore Capt John W 3 Moore John Moore Lewis H Monroe George 2 Morrison Thomas Musselman John

Nelson James 2 Neilson Philip H Oglesby Samuel O'Harra Charles Oldham Samuel

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JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M. (Persons calling for letters in the above list will please say they are advertised. October 1, 1825. 40-3t

### LATEST FASHIONS.

ABM. S. & ELIJAH H. DRAKE, MERCHANT TAILORS.

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia the FALL FASHIONS, and a general assortment of superior Blue, Black, and Drab CLOTHS, CASIMERES and VEST PATTERNS; together with a good assortment of Trimmings of the best quality,—all of which were carefully selected and purchased on the best terms for cash in hand, by their friend and Agent, a Merchant Tailor, of Philadelphia; and they pledge themselves to the public, that they will sell the above articles on the lowest terms for Cash—and their work shall be executed in the most neat, tasty and fashionable style. Their Shop is kept in Main street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn.

Two or three Journeymen wanted. October 3, 1825.—40-tf.

### Second Drawing

OF CLASS NO. 2, LOUISVILLE HEALTH LOTTERY.

Will take place at Louisville within TEN DAYS, Present price of Tickets in Lexington, at PIKE'S OFFICE.

\$3 each, but will soon rise to \$3 50. October 3, 1825.

### Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.

WILL BE DRAWN the last of this month Tickets THREE DOLLARS each. A discount of ten per cent. will be made to those who purchase SIX or upwards.

Orders from abroad (Post Paid) addressed to JAMES M. PIKE, Lexington or Louisville, will receive the same prompt attention as if personal application were made. October 3.

"This is the time of day, my Flower." BOB LOGIC. 152,000 DOLLARS!!! TO BE OBTAINED AT THE LOTTERY OFFICES OF JAMES M. PIKE, In Lexington or Louisville.

By purchasing Tickets in the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, Which will be drawn in Baltimore IN A FEW DAYS.

MADAM FORTUNE Distributes the above Splendid sums in PRIZES OF 30,000 DOLLARS!!! 10,000 DOLLARS!!! 5,000 DOLLARS!!! &c. &c. &c.

A few Tickets ONLY remain on hand which can now be purchased for \$5—on this day week they rise to SEVEN. October 3 1825.—40-tf.

### TAKEN UP,

TAKEN up by J. S. Berryman 5 miles west of Lexington on the Versailles road one Clay Bank filly two years old about 13 hands high, with white main and tail left hind foot white a dark spot on the right shoulder and a small star in her forehead, no bands; appraised to 18 Dollars silver.

T. J. PAYNE, J. P. Copy At J. C. RODES & Co. Aug. 23 1825.—40-3t

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned subscriber has a small FARM which he wishes to rent or lease for a term of years, containing about

Twenty-five or thirty Acres of cleared Land, lying about 8 miles from Lexington, on Curd's Road, in Jessamine county. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber living on the premises.

EDWARD DELANY. Sept. 30, 1825.—39-3t

Riley Ninion Rogers Thos H

### Ray Lowan

Rankin Reuben Mintugh Jesse, care Rev Reynolds Jesse Roomond Charles Rodden John Reid Stephen H Ritchey Samuel Richardson Sam Q 2 Rice John

Sabine A N Sadler Wm Sparke Wm Henry Satchwell Theophilus R Shaw John Stevenson Edith Stewart Ann Mrs Semple Gilbert Stepp Wm Sheriff of Fayette Stivers Wm Simmons Miss Martha Smith Clement

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## POET'S CORNER.

[SELECTED.]

### THE LAST FLOWER OF SUMMER.

The fairest flower that deck'd the bed,  
Now droops its lovely blooming head,  
Cold nipp'd by Autumn's frost,  
No more it draws the cultivator's care,  
Nor fragrant fills the morning air,  
But all its sweets are lost.

Its beauteous form, its blushing hue,  
Glittering bright with pearly dew,  
Once caught the traveller's eye:  
It fill'd its scene in pompous state,  
Nor seem'd to dread the power of fate,  
But ah, it bloom'd to die.

The garden's pride 'twas seen to tower,  
Above each humble neighbouring flower,  
In every native grace;  
Fair Flora, in a sportive hour,  
Display'd her pencil's nobler power,  
Before its ruddy face.

But 'twas in vain—the lapse of time,  
Which fades the bloom of every clime,  
Has wither'd every charm;  
Nor beauty's mein, nor comely form,  
But subject to fate's dreadful storm,  
Could ward the deadly harm.

Thus nature doom'd the lot of man,  
His life's a summer's narrow span,  
There ends his destin'd round;  
He lives to feel the world's hard care,  
The sting of pride and false despair,  
Then moulds with native ground.

## Transylvania University.

### Medical Department.

#### THE LECTURES

IN this institution will commence, as usual, on the FIRST MONDAY OF NOVEMBER, and terminate the last day of February.

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr DUDLEY.  
Clinical Practice, by Dr CALDWELL.  
Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr DRAKE.  
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr RICHARDSON.  
Chemistry, by Dr BLYTHE.  
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by CH. W. SHORT, M.D.

Since the last session the LIBRARY, consisting of nearly three thousand volumes of rare and standard works, has been enriched by an extensive and valuable importation of Medical, Surgical and other Scientific Journals, both European and American. It is kept open as a Reading Room, every evening, Sundays excepted, throughout the session; and every student, moreover, has the privilege of constantly keeping out and using two volumes.

The ANATOMICAL MUSEUM comprehends a great variety of elegant and instructive Wax preparations, fabricated by the finest artists of Europe. To Students at a distance, the Library, Museum, Summer Lectures, Societies of emulation, cheapness of living in Lexington, its healthy situation, and good society, may be indicated as inducements to remain in the neighbourhood of the University during the vacation.

The Professors will receive, as they have done heretofore, the paper of the Commonwealth's Bank at par.

DAN DRAKE, M.D. DEAN.  
Transylvania University, September 23, 1825—31

### MEDICAL COLLEGE

#### OF SOUTH CAROLINA

THE LECTURES of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday of November next, as follows.

On Anatomy—By John Edwards Holbrook, M.D.  
Surgery—James Ramsay, M.D.  
Institutes and practice of Medicine—Samuel Henry Dickson, M.D.  
Materia Medica—Henry R. Frost, M.D.  
Obstetrics and diseases of women and infants—Thomas G. Prioleau, M.D.  
Chemistry and Pharmacy—Edmund Ravenel, M.D.  
Natural History and Botany—Stephen Elliott, L.L.D.

S. HENRY DICKSON, M.D.  
Dean of the Faculty.

August 25.—31 till 20th nov.

### The Sulphur Bath

Is again in operation, and will be carefully administered by Robert McNitt. Its efficacy has been proved in several cases of Rheumatism, Tetanus, &c. Apply at the room opposite the Red River Iron Store, on Short Street, and directly above the office of Sam. Blair, Esq.

Lexington, April 26 1825—18-1f.

### The Blind Man,

Will accommodate his friends with Almanacs at the following places:

At Versailles, on the first Monday in October and November.

At Georgetown, on the first Monday in January.

At Frankfort, from the first Monday until the 3d in December.

At Winchester, on the fourth Monday in December.

At Lexington, when he is not at either of the above places.

Those Printers in the above towns who are friendly to the OLD BLIND MAN, will confer a great obligation on him by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

### \$100 Specie Reward!!!

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Lexington, Fayette County (Kentucky), on the 28th day of December last, a Negro Man named

### QUILLA:

About 21 years of age; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, of copper complexion; he had on a grey linsey coat and pantaloons, took with him a drab grey coat with 3 or 4 capes, with other clothing not recollected; I have reason to believe the above slave is either in the state of Indiana, Illinois or Ohio, or on board some Steam Boat.

I will give the above reward for the said slave taken out of the state of Kentucky, or fifty dollars in like money if taken within the State of Kentucky, on delivery of him in Lexington.

May 23d 1825. WM. E. BAIN.

The National Republican at Cincinnati will give the above advertisement 4 weeks insertion, and forward their account to this office for payment.



## OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST.

Of the 8th Class,

### Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.

Drawn in THIRTY DAYS from its announcement.

#### THE ONE THOUSAND

#### DOLLAR PRIZE,

Came up to number 1061.

And was sent either to Shelby or Jefferson county, which of the two we are not yet positively certain.

#### OTHER FORTUNATE TICKETS AS

#### FOLLOWS.

7	393	20	734	1035
8 20	431	20	71	47
11	47		73	61 1000
15	504		77	62 10
28	16 10		81	76 50
33	22 20		96	80 10
57 10	35 20		105	90 100
59	57		18	1105 10
105	59		21 10	34 10
7 10	71		30	60 20
32	74		41 100	68
61 20	93 10		49	71 100
74	610 20		62	78
204	14		74 10	83
12	20 10		90 50	1220 50
36	45		93 20	72
45	57		905	82
46	72		10 10	85
64	83 50		20 10	99 10
67	95		33	1317 10
72	96 10		40	73
88	714		43 10	1400
337	22		1004	17
47 50	24		5	25 10
69	33		22 20	

Those Numbers to which no sums are affixed, are prizes of \$5 each.

The highest Prize having come up to No. 1,061 which is an ODD NUMBER, all Tickets ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, being odd numbers are entitled to TWO DOLLARS each agreeable to Scheme.

The money for Prizes is ready counted, and will be paid immediately upon presentation of the Prize Tickets.

### The 9th Class is up,

And will positively be drawn upon the same plan as the above, within SIXTY DAYS.

#### Scheme same as 7th class.

TICKETS are now TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ONLY—but will rise to Three Dollars on the 20th Instant.

The Certificate of the Magistrates, Trustees and others, required by law to superintend the drawing of the 7th Class, is filed in the Manager's Office, and open at all times for the inspection of the public.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

Friday, 4 o'clock, Sept. 2, 1825.



### LEXINGTON RACES.

THE October races will commence over the Lexington course on the second Thursday, on which day a subscription purse of 275 dollars will be run for, three miles the heat and repeat. On the second day a purse of 225 dollars two miles and repeat, and on the third day, one elegant Saddle and Bridle one mile and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding, agreeable to the rules of the late Lexington Jockey Club.

Sept. 2, 1825—35—6t.

### HORSE RACING.

ON Wednesday, the 24 day of November next, will commence, the RACES ON THE COLUMBIA TURF.

Three days running for the Jockey-Club purses, which will be a valuable one each day. First day, 3 miles and repeat; Second day, 2 miles and repeat, Third day, 1 mile and repeat. Free for any horse, mare, or gelding in the United States. The rules of the Columbia Jockey-Club to govern.

Two years old colts will run one mile and repeat, on Saturday the 5th November at \$50 entrance, free for any colts in the Union.

The Columbia Turf is now in excellent order for training and running upon. Gentlemen and horses from a distance can be well accommodated by the subscriber, who is Innkeeper in Columbia, and proprietor of the Track.

Gentlemen with their fine horses from Tennessee, Louisville, and Lexington, are expected to attend, as the Columbia Turf is a central point at which they meet each other, (as the old saying is,) on half-way ground.

ROBERT H. BURTON.

Columbia, Sept. 17, 1825—38—McR. Bailey, Eccl.

### CABINET WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers having united in carrying on the Cabinet Business, under the firm of

#### WILSON & HENRY,

Take this opportunity of informing the public, that they occupy the same stand for so many years in possession of Robert Wilson. His Shop has been rebuilt, and is well stocked with tools and workmen of the best kind. The firm has laid in an excellent stock of MAHOGANY, as well as every other material necessary for their business, and they can safely say, that they are prepared to execute with neatness and dispatch, any order in their line.

They will in a short time, have a large assortment of Sideboards, Bureaus, Bedsteads &c. finished, and will be glad to see their friends call and examine for themselves.

### Mattresses,

Made at the shortest notice, and in superior style.

ROBERT WILSON,

JOHN HENRY.

Lexington, Sept. 1st, 1825—35tf

### LAW NOTICE.

#### JOHN M. McALLA,

WILL practice LAW in the Circuit Courts of Fayette and Jessamine Counties, and in the County Court of Fayette. His office is kept on Short Street opposite Col. Owing's Iron Store, in the room lately occupied as a Medical Shop by Dr. Warfield.

Lex. Sept. 20th 1825.—38—6m

## A CARD.

Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake,  
TAILORS,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style.

They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RIDING DRESSES and PELECS. He has brought with him from Mr. WATSON'S Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

Lexington, July 22, 1825—29—6m

### MARNIX VIRDEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends in Lexington, as well as visiting strangers, that he has provided himself with

### A COMPLETE HACK.

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself; and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full share of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30—1f.

### Vegetable Curative Medicine.

THE subscriber, composing (after the manner of DOCTOR LEROY,) the above Medicine, which during the late sickly season, has cured upwards of fifty persons of both sexes, of the Dysentary and other bilious complaints.

The superior advantages of this Medicine are such as not to deter any person from taking it, having an agreeable taste, and incapable of injuring the weakest constitution. It may with safety be given to an infant one week old, being attended with little, or no pain during the operation.

The above medicine, with proper directions for taking it, may always be had at the shop of the subscriber, situated on short street opposite the Court House Lexington.

JOHN DEVERIN.

### Grease Spots!!!

DIRECTIONS for using the Water to take out grease spots from all Woolens Cloths, Silks, and Stuffs.

With a clean sponge, dipped in this cleansing water; rub the part soiled or greased, then rub the cloth between the forefinger and thumb of both hands; take another sponge dipped in vinegar, and use it in like manner, to preserve the colour; let it dry, and the spot is entirely removed.

This Water may, at all times be had at JOHN DEVERIN'S Confectionary Store, Short street, Lexington, Ky.

September 9, 1825—36—2m

### Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825—12—1f

### Farmers Attend!!!

I WISH to sell my Farm in Shelby County, five miles south of Shelbyville, known by the name of WALNUT GROVE, containing

165 ACRES OF First Rate Land;

About 75 acres under fence with a good spring and plenty of stock water, and with one additional line of fence about 60 or 70 acres of the woodland can be enclosed.

A Brick dwelling House,

51 by 24 feet wide; two rooms and a passage below and above stairs, with Cellars under the whole.

A Brick Smoke House, Stables,

Corn Crib and a Still House, an orchard of about 80 bearing Apples Trees, and a young orchard of 100 trees of choice fruit. It is part of a Military Survey and a General Warrant Deed will be made. This tract is perhaps equal to any other of its size in the county, and inferior to very few in the state.

BENJ. MEASON.

Sept. 13, 1825.—38—6t

J. M. PIKE

WANTS TEN SHARES of OLD KENTUCKY BANK STOCK. Please apply at his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

Lex. Feb. 24 1825—8—1f.

WILL BE SOLD

TO the highest bidder, on the 6th day of October next, at the late residence of Minor Young dec'd in the county of Jessamine, for gold or silver,

All the Personal estate

of said decedent, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, House and Kitchen Furniture, Farm

ing Utensils, &c. together with the Crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hemp, &c. Twelve months credit will be given on all sums over five dollars; five dollars and under cash in hand. Bond and approved security will be required by

A. YOUNG, Executors.

Sept. 20, 1825—38—2t.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Consumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in Spasmodic Asthma it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are submitted, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

### La Mott's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4. 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825.

Mr. A. Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th. 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge, (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stereo or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M. WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleveland—O. & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus—GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILD, Druggists Cincinnati—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.—and retail by J. D. THOMAS, Winchester Ky and at the

### Drug Store of James Graves,

Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.

May 25th 1825.—1 year.

### GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called the GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near Harrodsburgh, Ky. and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

May 2, 1825.—19—1f.

### Queensware & China.

#### JAMES HAMILTON,

MAIN STREET,

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do. do. do. do. do. do. Plates Teapots & Muffins, do. Oval Dishes, do. Covered do. very handsome, do. Soup Tureens, do. Sauce do. Bakers and Nappies, do. Mugs and Pitchers, do. Bowls, Basins and Ewers, do. Teapots, Sugar and Creams, do. Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do. Tea cups and Saucers, &c. &c. Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled and C C ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19—1f.

### Law Notice.

#### JAMES O. HARRISON,

WILL practice LAW in the Fayette Courts, his office is kept above the office of the Clerk of the County Court

Lex July 15, 1825—28—1f

### LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and in the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1824—25—1f.

### LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. Breckinridge,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW;

WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS.

Lexington, April 6, 1824—15—1f.

### \$50 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty two and a half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by

DANIEL PRICE

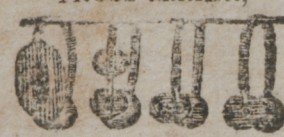
Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3—1f

### JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS MAKER,



(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz: The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel, The newly invented and much approved double-headed steel, The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages. Gentlemen's best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets, Ladies' Gentlemen's, and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast, Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers, Female Handbags, &c. &c.